

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER ON THE... The Boston Herald, one of the oldest Democratic papers in New England, thus admirably and forcibly defines the duties of loyal men.

It is no time now for men to be grinding about trifles, and finding fault about this and that. It is no time for leaders to spend their sympathies for Jefferson Davis and his guerrilla band. It is no time for men to be strolling about the Union army, and the way the war is being conducted. It is no time for men to get up conventions to sympathize with slavery and the slave power, for that power is broken, and broken in consequence of the folly of the slave owners. The people should so vote as to sustain the Union cause, and vote for that party or that ticket which will be the most likely to break down the rebel leaders, and their schemes for a Southern Confederacy founded upon slavery and a military despotism.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE REBEL LEADERS.—The Independent Democrat, (Concord, N. H.) publishes a letter from Ex-President Pierce to Jeff Davis, which was found among the papers of the latter, and a copy of which was forwarded by William H. Gibbs of Concord, N. H., Illinois, to the Boston Herald, and is published in its issue of the 27th inst. It is a very interesting document, and shows the extent of holding out the encouragement of a civil war at the North. The letter is dated Jan. 6, 1863, and after some remarks of a comparatively unimportant character, the writer says:

"Without discussing the question of right and abstract power to secede, I have never believed that actual dissolution of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will be along Mason Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens whom I have referred to. Those who deny law and social constitutional obligations, will, if we were such the administration of laws, find suspicion enough at home.

It was the encouragement derived from such assurances as these which precipitated the Southern leaders into the rebellion, and their Northern allies have ever since been trying to bedeck their promises.

REBELS WILL NOT HAVE PEACE.—Yesterday, the notorious rebel sympathizer, said a few days ago at a meeting in Ohio:

"This war might be thought to be a close with honor to the country. It might be brought to a close this hour. The wisest policy would be by an armistice—a cessation of hostilities."

About the same time the rebel legislature of Virginia unanimously voted down a series of resolutions proposing an address to the Northern States in favor of a conference with the view to arranging a peace. And on the 16th inst., Col. R. C. Hill of the 43rd North Carolina regiment, who was reported to have assured Gen. Custer at Fredericksburg that that there would soon be a peace, denies the statement and adds:

"I am opposed to peace on any terms short of a submission of the Federal to such terms as we may dictate; which, in my opinion, should be Mason's and Dixon's line as boundary, the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, full indemnification for all the negro slaves lost and property destroyed, the restoration of Forts Monroe, Jefferson, Key West and all other strong holds which may have fallen into their hands during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the new existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere resistance and want of cohesion, when we will step in as the only first-class power on the Western hemisphere, and take possession of the piece as subjected and conquered provinces."

ALEX. STEPHENS ON RECONSTRUCTION.—The Southern Confederacy, published at Atlanta, Georgia, of a late date, has been forwarded to me by Major Fuller, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry. I notice in it large extracts from a speech made by Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, at Charlotte, in North Carolina. As the design of Stephens in attempting to visit Washington lately is yet spoken of by the papers, it may not be uninteresting to give an extract from his speech. It will be seen that Mr. Stephens does not for an instant harbor the idea of a reconstruction of the Union. The italics are mine.

"As for reconstruction," said Mr. Stephens, "such a thing is impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is final and complete separation from the North. Rather than to submit to anything short of that, let us all determine to die like men worthy of freedom." This speech was made after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson and the retreat of Lee. It conclusively shows that he did not determine to visit Father Abraham for the purpose of proposing terms of peace. I am in receipt of letters from the front of the Army of the Cumberland, and they all join in saying that the rebel citizens are still confident of the ultimate success of their cause, and the consequent downfall of the Federal Government. Unquestionably there is but one way to convince them that the Union can and will be maintained, and that way is completely to destroy the rebel army by force of arms.—Cor. of the Louisville Jour'l.

The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field of Gettysburg, one for the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the other for the Historical Society of Massachusetts. The trees were growing in a part of the field where the fiercest encounter took place, as shown by the fact that one of them has two hundred fifty bullet-holes in the trunk within the space of twenty-one feet; the other one hundred and ten bullets in about the same space. The trunks are not more than twelve or thirteen inches in diameter. Both the trees stood on an eminence near the entrance to the cemetery.

CAPTURED REBELS IN THE UNION SERVICE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions the parade in that city of two hundred and eighty rebels captured at Gettysburg, who have taken the oath of allegiance and entered the service of the United States. Capt. Pemberton, one of the officers in command, is a brother to the rebel Gen. Pemberton. There were representatives among them from North and South Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut.

The War.—The particulars of the Sabine Pass expedition have been received. The naval part of the expedition consisted of four light-draught gunboats, while the troops accompanying on transports formed the 19th Army Corps. Major Gen. Franklin commanded. The object was to occupy Sabine City as a base for future operations in Texas. The intention was to arrive at midnight on the 7th and commence operations the next morning. In consequence of the absence of the blockading vessel whose signal light was relied upon to make the place of destination, the fleet passed by the place, causing a delay which rendered it impossible to carry out the original plan. On Monday night the gunboats and a part of the transport fleet crossed the bar. Capt. Croker, of the Clifton, drew the enemy's fire to ascertain the position of his batteries, while Gen. Franklin and Weitzel personally examined the shore to find a place for debarking the troops. All being ready, three gunboats sailed up to engage the batteries, followed by two transports containing the advance of the army, which was to effect a landing under cover of the fourth gunboat, which carried only small brass guns. After a terrific cannonading, two of the gunboats were rendered entirely useless. The third heavy armed gunboat drew too much water to get within easy range of the enemy's works, and was, of course, powerless to reduce them. The fleet was ordered to withdraw, and immediately returned to New Orleans. It was then discovered that this was only part of an expedition by three different routes, for the invasion of Texas.—The other two portions of the expedition were on their way by land—one under Washburn, commander of the 13th Army Corps moving by way of Brashear City—the other, under command of Gen. Herron, moving by the Red River and Alexandria route—all three to concentrate beyond the Texas border. The failure of the naval part of the expedition rendered the whole plan useless.

On going to press last week the latest news from Rosecrans was up to the close of the battle on Saturday. The battle was renewed about 9 o'clock on Sunday. The enemy threw a large force upon Gen. Beatty's brigade on the extreme left, which retired after standing the onset for awhile. The

action then became general, the main rebel strength being soon concentrated on the center, under Thomas. Longstreet's and Hill's Corps moved upon it in heavy columns, and Brannan's division yielded its position. Reynolds' division was also sorely pressed. Wood's, Davis' and Sheridan's divisions were then shifted along the line to sustain Brannan and Reynolds.—The rebels took advantage of the movement and charged on the double quick. In executing the movement Wood's brigade was completely routed. Davis', Van Clive's and Palmer's divisions were also pushed back in great disorder. With the right and left thus completely routed, Rosecrans' efforts to restore order were in vain. The army was cut in two and the line of battle was not reformed.—Thomas' Corps was greatly shaken and Reynolds' division was the only one that retired in decent order. The disorganized mass rolled back towards Chattanooga. Some divisions were rallied and a stand made at the base of Missionary Mountains. Polk's Corps moved to the attack, but was finally repulsed. This stand saved the army. The broken divisions were gathered in the rear, and under cover of darkness, Thomas fell back to within four miles of Chattanooga. While in this position, on Monday, Thomas was again attacked by the enemy, who were again repulsed. Thomas then fell back to Chattanooga without being disturbed. Before midnight of Monday, Gen. Rosecrans' forces were all concentrated at Chattanooga in a strong defensive position, where he still remains.

At the suggestion of the War Department no dispatches are sent from Washington concerning the movements of the army of the Potomac, it being thought that information concerning those movements might reach the enemy and aid them in meeting the new dispositions made for this defeat.

New York, Sept. 27. The Mercury's special Washington de-patch gives the following rumors: "That Meade's army is retreating to Washington; that two or three corps are en-route to Rosecrans' army by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; that a heavy detachment of the same army is on board transports to reinforce Gilmore; that the latter is instructed to capture Charleston at once, and march inland to Grantsville, sixty miles distant, the possession of which would stop all communication between Lee's and Beauregard's armies; that the administration recognizes the fact that Northern Georgia is to be the great battle-field of the Union, and it is concentrating 150,000 men under Rosecrans to make a sure thing of it; that Gen. Meade will retain command in front of Washington, with a diminished army. There is no danger to be apprehended from the rebels, as the bulk of Lee's forces are seriously with Bragg.

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A Memphis letter of the 22d, says a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated, and hints that the feat against Texas will not interfere with it. The ironclads of the Mississippi are to co-operate with a large land force.

The same letter says Sherman's corps is in its way to Rosecrans, and gives a rumor that McPherson's corps is also en-route the same direction.—The two corps amount to some 40,000 men.

New York, Sunday morning. The news from Chattanooga is very encouraging, although "the details cannot be stated." The rebel army has not attempted to molest Gen. Rosecrans in his present position, and Col. Wilder of his cavalry force, reports matters in the front to be more favorable. He says Longstreet's men arrived in the cars, while the battle was opening. The bridge over the Tennessee river at Bridgeport is to be rebuilt, and will thereby open railroad communication between the North, via Nashville and Chattanooga. It is reported at Nashville that Gen. Burnside has reached the point where he was expected to prevent the flank movement of the enemy, and it is rumored at Washington that Gen. Burnside's resignation has been accepted, and that Gen. Hooker has been ordered to assume his command.

New York, Sept. 28. The Commercial's Fortress Monroe letter states that deserters report the whole rebel army going south. This gained strength from the statements of a party of our men who had escaped from Belle Island and come to Williamsburg, Va., to Gen. Ouderdook, commanding cavalry at that advanced post on the Peninsula. Troops were known to be moving in large numbers through Richmond and going southward.

Col. Truxton Polk, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, with his wife and two daughters, were captured at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas, on the 10th inst., and delivered over to Gen. Buford, commanding at Helena. Col. Polk was Gen. Holmes' Judge Advocate General, and was with the rebels at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka and Cold Springs.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Independent says that in a private note written in the hurry of official business by Secretary Chase to Mr. Stanton, the following noble sentence occurs:

"We cannot afford to wrong any class of our people. One poor man, colored though he be, with God on his side, is stronger, if against us, than the hosts of the rebellion." Mr. Chase evidently had in mind the more terse aphorism: "One with God is a majority!"

Special Notices. (Continued.) February Consumption & Cough Remedy. A CURE. TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertisement having been reduced to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a very rare for Consumption, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, GONORRHOEA, COLIC, &c. The only object of the advertiser is to send the Prescription to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

A TRADE.—Who would be without one? If you have a TRADE, HAVE A GOOD ONE!—There can be no better than the manufacture of Soap. We have succeeded in reducing the expense of Soap-making to a mechanical certainty; so that any one unskilled in the business can, with our Formula, prosecute the manufacture successfully. Our Formula contains directions for producing SEVEN kinds of Soap.

As connected with a country store, it largely increases the profits. The product is a sure sale—no element—very little room required—small outlay for fixtures—no offensive odor emitted in the process of manufacture. Every family should possess the Formula, as the soap produced by it washes equally well in hard as in soft water.

BEARISLEY & CO., 261 1/2 Broadway, New York.

DEATHS. In this town, on the 26th inst., WARREN SHAW, youngest son of George W. Udey, aged 2 years and 10 months. In this town, on the 24th inst., JAMES BURNES, aged 55 years. In this town, on the 28th inst., ELLIASH BENTLEY.

FOR SALE! AFFINE BLACK DRESS COAT! Has never been worn but five or six times, and is as good as new. Will be disposed of at half its value. Reason for selling—too small for owner. ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOST. It is supposed that on the Seminary and the Post Office a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, with metallic case, of careful inspection the owner's name will be found engraved upon them, when that, and a suitable reward, will be given to the finder. For further particulars address the Principal.

State of Vermont, RETURNED COUNTY, &c. In Chancery, September 18, 1863. On the application of A. L. MINER, Receiver of Danby Bank, to render his account as such Receiver, that a Dividend may be made to the creditors of said bank, and for an order of course to all concerned, which application is on file in the Clerk's Office, in Rutland County.

BACON & STICKNEYS, Manufacturers of Wholesale Dealers in COFFEE, SPICES, Salsaparilla, Cap. Tartar, Mustard, &c. No. 27 & 28 DEAN AND 11 EXCHANGE STS. ALBANY, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S IMPROVED TRUSS, For sale by GEO. TUTTLE, M. D. Factory Point, 4017.

Heroes of Gettysburg! ATTENTION! FATHER ABRAHAM sends you a few more copies of his "Heroes of Gettysburg" to the best of your attention from the

VETERAN SOLDIERS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE. The Epitaph of Father Abraham's Heroic Deeds are published in this volume, and the names of the brave men who were killed in the battle of Gettysburg are given in full. The volume is a beautiful and interesting work, and is a valuable addition to the library of every patriot.

Four Hundred and Two Dollars, TO BE PAID AS FOLLOWS: Upon being returned into service he will be paid one month's pay in advance, \$11.00. First installment of Bounty, 25.00. Premium, 2.00. Total payment on muster, 40.00.

Vanderlip House, Manchester. Other Recruiting Stations will be immediately opened in different parts of the County, in charge of officers and men belonging to the Company being raised. By order of PETER L. WASHBURN, Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLES FIELD, RECRUITING OFFICER. DORSET, SEPT. 21, 1863—1871. MOUNT ANTHONY SEMINARY, A YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED AT Bennington Centre, Vermont.

GEORGE M. YATES, A. M., PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR. Assisted by the most efficient Teachers. INSTRUCTORS: GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., R. H. GREEN, A. B., Graduate of Yale.

COURSE OF STUDY. The course of study embraces all that is necessary to give a thorough preparation for college or business. Special attention given to mathematics, book-keeping, and other departments of commercial education.

TERMS AND VACATIONS. Academic year 40 weeks. Fall and Winter Term will commence on Thursday, October 1st, and continue 22 weeks. Spring vacation two weeks. Spring and Summer Term will commence on Thursday, March 10th, and continue 18 weeks.

Testimonials: The following from Rev. Mr. Jennings, Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Rev. Mr. Phillips, and others: BENNINGTON CENTRE, Aug. 12, 1864. Seven years ago Mr. Yates came to Bennington, bringing with him the quality of mind and experience necessary to establish and conduct a Classical and English school of a high order.

Chamberlin & Franks, HATS, CAPS, LADIES FUR GOODS, BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Wigs, Combs, Umbrellas, Gloves and Mittens, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c. Cash and the highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.

PRATI'S HOTEL, KATHAN & STODDARD, FURNISHING.

STODDARD & BURTON Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Glass, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, Dye Stuffs and Patent Medicines, ALSO, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL AND FAMILY USE.

STODDARD & BURTON, 89 CONGRESS ST., TROY, N. Y. Cholera Specifick, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels, &c.

JOB PRINTING Of all kinds, such as Handbills, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Books, Pamphlets, Sermons, Business Cards, Wedding Cards, Labels, &c.

The General Statutes. THE GENERAL STATUTES OF VERMONT are now published, and are for sale at the price of three dollars per copy at the following places: Bennington, Boston & Sons, Putney, Henry Clark, Brandon, Wm. Ford, Vergennes, John E. Roberts, et al., Albany, E. B. Whiting, Dushong, I. N. Cushman, Guilford, Wm. H. Harrisborn, Bradford, Hoses Farr, Montpelier, Ballou & Loveland, Bellows Falls, O. J. Wood, Waterbury, J. J. Maloney, Rutland, Drake & Gay, Castleton, Northrop & Son, Middlebury, Salomon Parker, Burlington, at the several book stores.

Photograph Albums. LARGE LOT, OPENED LATELY. Photograph Album's for \$1.00, Photograph Album's for 1.25, Photograph Album's for 2.00, Photograph Album's for 2.50, Photograph Album's for 3.00, Photograph Album's for 3.50, Photograph Album's for 4.00, Photograph Album's for 5.00, Photograph Album's for 6.00.

LADIES' SEMINARY! Coardest superior educational advantages, with a well regulated Christian home. Number of boarders limited. Fall term commences Thursday, September 10. For particulars apply to the Principals, ELIZA M. CLARK, LYDIA H. CLARK, Bennington, Vt., Sept. 10, 1863.

ALLOTTED PAY. Assigns and others 3-Mile orders for Allocated Pay of the 1st Regiment, 1st Battery, and Company, V. C., 2nd of the Sharpshooters, are notified that returns have been received for 20th Regiment and Battery to July 1st; for Sharpshooters to July 1st; and that this order is prepared to pay the same received in the next way. J. B. PAINE, State Treasurer, Rutland, September 1, 1863.

MANHOOD: ROW LOST! ROW RESTORED! A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, its Varieties, Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Investments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incurables, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually remedied without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings or caustics, including not a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer on matter when the condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain wrapper, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two post-paid stamps, by addressing CHAS. J. C. ALINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4576.

FOR SALE! AT A BARGAIN! A Scholarship in Bryant, Stratton & Co's Mercantile College, located at New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. Any young man who contemplates entering either of these Colleges will find it greatly to his advantage to call at THIS OFFICE and ascertain the advantages and terms of a scholarship in these first class institutions.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK. CONE & BURTON HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR Large Stock FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Bress Goods Department WILL BE FORN OTTOMAN BELLS (all Wool) at \$1.50 BLACK MERINOES, " 1.20 to 1.87 1/2 BROWN MERINOES, " 1.50 BLUE MERINOES, " 1.87 1/2 GREEN MERINOES, " 1.75 MOROON MERINOES, " 1.25 ASHES of ROSES do " 1.87 1/2 BEAUTIFUL PLAID Merinos (A. W. J.) 50 to 57 1/2 BLACK all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 LIGHT BLUE all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 DARK BLUE all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 BROWN all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 MOROON all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 LEATHER COLOR all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 PURPLE all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 PINK all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 ORANGE all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 SCARLET all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 CRIMSON all wool Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 SCARLET and Black Plaid Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 CRIMSON and Plaid Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 SCARLET and Black Stripe Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 CRIMSON and Black Stripe Delaines, 50 to 57 1/2 BLACK ALAPACCAS, 50 and 62 1/2 BROWN Alapacca, 62 1/2 to 65 1/2 MOROON Alapacca, 62 1/2 to 65 1/2 DRAB Alapacca, 65 1/2 to 68 1/2 SLATE, Brocade, Alapacca, 68 1/2 to 71 1/2 TAN, Brocade, Alapacca, 68 1/2 to 71 1/2 BROWN, Brocade, Alapacca, 68 1/2 to 71 1/2 BROWN Stripe Alapacca, 68 1/2 to 71 1/2 DRAB Stripe Alapacca, 68 1/2 to 71 1/2 SLATE Stripe Alapacca, 68 1/2 to 71 1/2 TAN Stripe Alapacca, 68 1/2 to 71 1/2 Beautiful new style DE LAINE DRESS GOODS. A large assortment of fashionable SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! splendid new Fall styles. PRINTS, fast Colors, 15 to 20 CENTS. PRINTS, wide and fine, 20 CENTS. Good bleached COTTON, 15 to 20 CENTS. Unbleached SHIRTING, 20 CENTS. 40 inch SHEETING, 25 CENTS. Best Heavy COTTON, 25 CENTS. Any quantity DENIMS, 35 to 37 1/2 CENTS. Plenty TICKING, 30 to 40 CENTS. Large lot, new Style wide Tape HOOP SKIRTS, 25 CENTS. VALISE SACKING, 12 1/2 CENTS. GINGHAM, for 28 CENTS. CLOTHS & CASSIMERES a heavy stock. CASSIMERES, a good line suitable for Fall Suits. Gents' SOFT and STRAW HATS, PAPER HANGINGS new and beautiful patterns.